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New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Great Powers have agreed upon conditions of peace, and will submit them to the Porte to-day. === It was said at Belgrade that hostilities had recommenced. - The Spanish revenue officers who were under arrest in Gibraltar have been released. ====: The Dardenong was lost near Jervis Bay, New South Wales. = It is supposed the Lammermuir, bound for Demerara, has foundered; there were 300 coolies on board, ____ The Freuch steamer St. Germain has been towed into St. Johns, N. F., disabled; her passengers and mails were taken on board the England.

DOMESTIC. -An effort is to be made to cause Pennsylvania Day on Thursday to eclipse New-York Day at the Exhibition. = The Government rests its case in the Babcock trial; the evidence of the defense will occupy one day only. = A slight parthonake was felt in the Ohio Valley on Sunday == The Greenback party in the West is backed by Democratic campaign funds. ==== Intimidation in South Carolina has reached an extreme. === A decision in Rhode Island indicates that it is not enough for a man to have paid only the income tax assessed against him.

CHY AND SUBURBAN.-The Hell Gate explosion has exceeded expectation in shattering the reef to small fragments, and has greatly increased the depth of water at Hallett's Point. === The Anti-Tammany Executive Committee appointed a committee to confer with other Democratic organizations in regard to union. === Gold, 110⁴s, 110, 110. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 90910 cents. Stocks dull and declining, closing weak.

THE WEATHER.-THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate warmer and partly cloudy weather. = In this city yesterday the day was cool and cloudy; thermometer, 62°, 65°, 61°.

THE TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 35 (THE TRIBUNE Guide to the Exhibition) is for sale on all the principal trains arriving at and departing from New-York and Philadelphia, and the report to this office of any failure to obtain it from the train newsboys will be regarded as a favor. It will be sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of the price, 10 cents in sheet form, or 25 cents in pamphlet.

The preparations for Pennsylvania Week at the Centennial Exhibition have been sothorough and widespread that a larger num- of justice and right proved superior to their ber of visitors is expected than on any previous occasion. There is a pleasant rivalry about these "State days," and Pennsylvania does not propose to be outdone by her neigh-

An opportunity may yet be afforded to Gov. Tilden for a further explanation of his income tax. The United States Circuit Court in Rhode Island has decided that the payment of an assessed income tax does not prevent further recovery of what may be due the Government, even in an instance where an added penalty of 50 per cent had been paid. It looks as though the Governor may have to return to law practice again, on his own ac-

The soundings already made show that fully as great a depth of water has been obtained at Hallett's Point as had been hoped for. So far as ascertained there are no large rocks left unbroken or projecting within the area that was mined, the surface being uniformly lowered. The dredging that will complete the work and attain a greater depth of water will of course take much time, but it presents no mechanical difficulty. Meanwhile that which is already accomplished provides a channel for steamboats and vessels of moderate draft.

Our statement of the history and present condition of the Central and Hudson River Railroad is continued this morning. Thus far it has received no official criticism, beyond a declaration of the Vice-President that the company has paid all its dividends from the during the dark days of public danger and panic came, and it is therefore absurd to net earnings. Similar assurances, at no very the brighter ones of national recuperation. France period. have been made by the man- This, succinctly stated, is the history of the 2. That a further contraction of nearly \$44,- stretching from 6° S. to 4° N. latitude. But which proves how very superficial is the relation

agers of other "investment roads," but having been unaccompanied by official figures, failed to satisfy the public mind. The truth is that the time has gone by for that system of railway management which sustains what is termed a "close" corporation. The request of the directors of the New-York Stock Exchange for clear, accurate, and official reports from the companies whose securities it buys and sells, is based in reason and the general weal. No corporation is so respectable, or so independent, that it can long afford to treat such a request with indifference and contempt.

Two years ago the stories that came North of violence and intimidation practiced on the negro encountered a very general incredulity. It is easy to see that they are not so received now. The South was not fighting then with all its desperate energy for the control of the National Government, and the claim of a solid South had not yet been made, was not yet possible, vas not yet necessary. To-day every Southern State is being fiercely contested, not so much for the local political prizes as for the the precious electoral vote it casts. The stake is so tremendous that it would be strange if the game were coolly played to the very end. Indeed, there is some reason, at least, to believe that heat and bitterness have been prearranged. Careful correspondents who have done much in times past to explode fabricated tales of violence and bloodshed, have reported this year a systematic arming of the whites in some States and a grim determination in all to win the election at almost any price. These circumstances pave the way for such stories of outrage as are given in another column. It is a national misfortune that full and final reconciliation should be delayed by such unwelcome intercuptions, but the blame lies solely with those who do these deeds, or supposing the stories to be unfounded, with those whose actions and words make them seem easily cred-

Yesterday was a critical time in the Servian conflict. The armistice having expired at midnight, either belligerent was at liberty to renew the conflict. It is reported at Belgrade that hostilities began at Deligrad, but it is announced at Constantinople that the Porte has prolonged the truce for eight days, in order that the Great Powers may make known officially their peace propositions. According to the latest advices, the British scheme has been accepted. Lord Derby proposes, in effect, that Turkey, Montenegro, and Servia shall hold the same relations as before the war; that Montenegro shall be accorded a port on the Adriatic; and that liberal provision shall be made for "local sutonomy" in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria. All this to be preceded by an unconditional armistice. This plan it is believed will not be carried into effect. The most intractable element in the way of an immediate settlement is the attitude of the Russian people. They are ahead of their Government in zeal for the Slavic cause, and are contributing men and money freely toward its defense. Russians have, in fact, displaced the Servians in the command of their own army, and are now represented in the field by a legion of 10,000 men. The other Powers as well as Turkey know that this amounts almost to belligerency, but none of them can call the Russian people to account, or check their ardor by diplomatie

FRUITS OF INDEPENDENT CRIMCISM. When the present Administration entered upon its second term of office, with the reelection of Gen. Grant, those who had done their best to prevent what they regarded as a public misfortune had hardly anything to con- Gov. Tilden simply and only because they see acted honestly. As the years went by they had something more, if any consolation could | their coming into power. And they know, too, be found in the fulfillment of predictions which brought only mortification and embarrassment to the Republic. But it soon began more compact, solid, and formidable than to be apparent that the severe judgments to ever, and will use the plunder of office which Grantism, as we must call it for to perpetuate their power. The truth is want of a better name, had been subjected in 1872 were still continued. The members of the Liberal party who went back to the old organization carried with them a habit of thinking and speaking independently. Many newspapers which continued to be nominally Republican began to show that they owed no blind fealty to party; and, being in a mood for censure, they were soon supplied with more than enough to find fault with. The President had abandoned none of the personal or political habits which before had shaken the confidence of the American people in his capacity, if not in his integrity. There was no abondonment of the nepotism, none of the favoritism which had before characterized his official career. There was lamentable exposure of corruption in more than one department of the Government. Then there arose a general feeling of doubt and insecurity, and the way of the return of the Democratic party to power, after years of exile, was open and easy of travel. Two things alone, it became evident, could prevent a political revolutionpersistent blandering on the part of the Democrats, or a blind and bigoted adherence to party leaders on the part of the Republicans. The blunders came in thick and melancholy profusion; but upon the other side the eyes of men were opened, and their sense partisan attachments. Then began that revulsion which annihilated Third Term dreams and dreamers, which culminated in the nomination of Gov. Hayes, and which will result in his election by a great majority.

The credit belongs to the better portion of the Republican newspaper press of promoting this encouraging state of affairs. Nothing is clearer than that it has outgrown the facility akin to subserviency with which it obstinately extenuated the gravest faults of its party in 1872. If the Republican newspapers had been to this day what they were then, or a majority of them, whoever else might have been nominated by the party for the Presidency, whether Gen. Grant or some one of his body guard, a man like Gov. Hayes would never have been thought of. The press began by speaking its mind freely and wisely upon the point of the Third Term delusion. As the corruption of the immediate adherents of the Administration, from its Secretaries down to its flies and its fleas, became evident, the Republican journals did not pretend to exienuate malfeasance, but, on the other hand, talked plainly enough of reform within the party. This was all that the people, warmly attached as they were to that party, could ask for. The old confidence came back. The old affection was restored. The power of the subordinates and the parasites of the President vanished; and in the dawn of a better day, voters abandened their resolution of voting with the Democrats, which they had reluctantly formed, and determined to stay where they had been

ing an old, great, and desirable party as to render its final abandonment unnecessary. A and could not have caused the subsequent dis-Democratic Administration at the best would aster. have been an experiment, with grave dangers to be met and embarrassing difficulties to overcome. A Republican Administration, true to the best traditions of the organization, and freed from the incubus of personal aggrandizement which promised to attain the undeserved henor and consideration of a policy, will be sustained by the hearts and hands of the people, with none of those difficulties and drawbacks which have heretofore created doubt or awakened indignation.

WOULD IT BRING CHAOS? There is a theory regarding the present po-

litical campaign, gravely maintained by several prominent persons in the Democratic party, that the success of the party and the election of Mr. Tilden will have the effect to disintegrate the party and give us something like political chaos. This seems to be a singular position for a Democrat to hold; a rather remarkable view to take of the situation. And yet it is a fact that some prominent gentlemen in the party, who are working zealously in the press and on the stump for the election of Mr. Tilden, do not hesitate to express the confident hope and expectation that his administration in the event of his election will disintegrate and destroy the political organization to which he will owe his success. The processes b≠ which they reach this conclusion are not entirely clear, but if we understand the drift of them they are based upon the supposition that Mr. Tilden as President will take such a course as will at once strike a dividing line between the sincere and honest men and the mere spoilsmen and self-seekers of the party. They believe that Gov. Tilden will pursue the same line of policy in the position of Federal Executive that he has adopted in the administration of State affairs, and that under the touch of that policy the party must of necessity go to pieces. The gentlemen who maintain this theory are those who four years ago supported the Liberal Republican movement with great zeal and energy, in the same confidence that its success would result in the dissolution of the Democratic party. It would be a very strange result to come out of a political victory of this sort; and without doubting the sincerity of the gentlemen who look so confidently for it, we must say that it seems to us entirely visionary and absurd. The confession that the disintegration and dissolution of the Democratic party is a consummation to be desired, when made by persons who are striving for its success, is worth something; but the method of accomplishing it is very much like that adopted by the young woman who married a persistent suitor "just "to get rid of him."

It may as well be understood first as last that the Democratic organization cannot be so disposed of. It has passed through disasters and defeats during the past twenty years which would have broken the back of any other party, and still has the compactness, force, and discipline of a great army. It has not survived so many successive routs and defeats to be broken and destroyed by a victory. That is not in the nature of things. Whoever votes for Mr. Tilden, in the hope that he will break the party over the division of spoils, will make the mistake of his life. Honest men who have not been in sympathy or accord with President Grant's administration, and who have disapproved a great many of the acts and policies of the Republican party, will vote against sole them except the consciousness of having the great army of hungry fellows behind him, and consider with horror the possibility of that so far from their being divided or demoralized as a party by success, they will be that this great political organization known as the Democratic party has not principle or conscience enough to raise an issue on. It holds to no general truths upon the subject of government or administration that it is not willing at any time to abandon for the sake of any little success, however temporary. It has no convictions nor any ideas, except as to the desirableness of power. If it were a reasonable theory that Mr. Tilden's success would have the effect to disintegrate and destroy the Democratic party, as Henry Watterson and a few Mr. other conspicuous supporters of the Demoeratic ticket say and believe, a great many who are supporting Hayes and Wheeler today would be willing to see Gov. Tilden elected. But they would wait with great anxiety to see the explosion and the beginning of the political chaos so confidently predicted. Our own notion is that the best way to disintegrate the Democracy is to beat it at the polls, and destroy its hope of power

and plander. CURRENCY CONTRACTION ONCE MORE. It is the old story. Whenever the Indiana repudiators want to steal a Democratic victory, we hear of "the frightful contraction of cur-"rency" since the war, and a long array of figures is paraded to show that the volume of currency was many hundred millions greater at the close of the war and in 1866 than it is now. It is a little wearisome to have this same falsehood revived every year But whoever will cut out the facts here presented frem the official records, and file them away for ready reference, will be enabled to dispose of the old falsehood for himself whenever, and in whatever form it may appear. In the report of the Controller of the Currency for 1875, page 47, is found a table exhibiting "the amount and kinds of outstanding paper currency of the Government and of the National banks on the 1st day of November in each "year, from 1865 to 1875 inclusive." We copy first that part of it which gives "United "States issues," but add, from the Treasury reports for 1865 and 1866, the amounts of each kind of notes outstanding June 30 in those years, and from the latest debt statement, the amount Sept. 1, 1876.

June 30, 1855, 25,673,129 47,503 431,056,423 456,572,160 June 30, 1856, 27,0 8,876 27,163 400,780,366 428,572,160 Nov. 1, 1865, 27,680,0 42,603 431,056,423 456,572,160 Nov. 1, 1865, 27,680,0 42,637 363,484,428 41,783,79, Nov. 1, 1868, 28,786,203 203,302 204,956,53 337,71,478 Nov. 1, 1868, 38,48,935 167,556 359,83,18 367,71,478 Nov. 1, 1868, 38,418,935 167,556 359,83,518 361,335,838 Nov. 1, 1878, 39,29,744 102,231 350,000,00 302,14,709 Nov. 1, 1878, 39,287,744 113,255 356,000,00 37,185,95,225 Nov. 1, 1871,39,488,143 52,221 337,500,000 37,185,954 Nov. 1, 1872,42,319,786 86,53 300,595,754 402,999,503 Nov. 1, 1872,42,319,786 86,53 300,595,754 402,999,503 Nov. 1, 1874,47,355,688 75,287 382,000,000 429,456,655 Nov. 1, 1874,47,355,688 75,287 382,000,000 429,456,655 | 1840 | 27.0 8.875 | 27.7 (63 | 400.780.306 | 408.057 | 1.860 | 27.388.9 | 0.2 0.467 | 385.346.428 | 4.7.785 | 1.867 | 387.05.853 | 208.302 | 208.956 | 4.5.7 | 257.77 | 1.888 | 38.418.95 | 137.553 | 359.854 | 357.77 | 1.889 | 37.035.422 | 113.288 | 350.006.05 | 312.14 | 1.879 | 39.289.794 | 102.231 | 350.006.05 | 312.14 | 1.871 | 39.488.43 | 12.231 | 350.006.05 | 312.14 | 1.871 | 39.488.43 | 12.231 | 350.006.05 | 312.14 | 1.871 | 39.488.43 | 12.231 | 350.006.05 | 312.14 | 1.871 | 35.488.43 | 12.231 | 350.006.05 | 317.83 | 1.872 | 12.319.86 | 86.163 | 300.556.794 | 402.996 | 1.873 | 35.04 | 330 | 79.667 | 200.912.01 | 41.504.14 | 1.873 | 35.04 | 330 | 357.83 | 1.873 | 38.04 | 330 | 79.667 | 200.912.01 | 41.504.14 | 1.873 | 1.873 | 36.94 | 350 | 36.783 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.883 | 36.8 This table, every figure of which is from the

Treasury official reports, shows: 1. That a contraction of legal tenders amounting to \$30,285,922, occurred during the year after the war closed. This was followed by seven years of great prosperity before the attribute the panic to that cause.

present political situation. It is of good omen | 000,000 in legal tenders was effected from because it proves the possibility of so reform- June 30, 1866, to Nov. 1, 1867, but this also was followed by six years of great prosperity,

> 3. This contraction was partially counterneted by increased issues of fractional currency, and, as we shall see, of bank notes, but the currency has never since been as small in volume as it was at the end of 1867, about six years before the panic.

4. In November, 1874, the currency was larger than it was in June, 1866. Since that time there has been a contraction of \$12,665,396 in legal tenders, caused by the issue of about \$16,000,000 in new bank notes. There has also been a redemption of fractional currency, which is not a contraction, but a substitution of good silver for poor paper.

Next, we add the bank circulation, copying, as before, the table given in the Controller's report, and adding the circulation in 1865 and 1876. The precise circulation of the banks June 30, 1865, is not officially stated, but it was larger in October, and the official figures for Oct. 1, 1865, are here used:

U. S. Noies. Bank Notes. Total. June 30, 1865, 8456, 572, 160, \$110, 847, 055, \$647, 419, 21. Nov. 1, 1866. 417,783,795 292,964,532 Nov. 1, 1867. 387,871,478 294,153,296 Nov. 1, 1868. 389,435,058 299,887,675 Nov. 1, 1869. 393,148,700 299,910,419 Nov. 1, 1870. 355,392,025 302,607,942 Nov. 1, 1874... 429,460,965 351,927,246 781,388,211 Nov. 1, 1875... 413,987,581 348,216,902 762,204,483 Sept. 1, 1876... 400,756,647 323,818,462 724,575,100 The retirement of bank circulation since

1874, amounting to \$28,000,000, has been by voluntary surrender under the "Free Banking act," so clamorously demanded by the West, which permits the banks to increase or surrender circulation at pleasure. But, in spite of that voluntary surrender, caused by no party, but by the "wants of trade," the volume of currency is still larger by nearly \$14,000,000 than it was in 1866, and larger than it was in either of the five years following, during which the country was prosperous.

Where do the Democrats find their falsehoods? We propose to explain, so that any reader can expose them at sight. Every statement showing a larger volume of currency than the figures here given for the dates named is false, in that it includes one or the other or all of many forms of interest-bearing obligations issued by the Government during the war, and paid or funded in bonds after the war closed. These interest-bearing notes did not circulate freely as currency, because they bore interest, and were receivable only for the face of the note without interest, so that every holder lost the accrued interest by passing, and gained it by holding them. Thus the compound interest notes, maturing in 1867 and 1868, were issued under the act of March 3, 1863, which provided: "And said Treasury notes may be made a legal tender to the same extent as "United States notes, for their face value, excluding interest." This and similar provisions in acts authorizing other issues of this nature, were intended to prevent the free circulation of these notes as an addition to the currency, by making it more profitable to hold them. As a matter of fact, the legal power to use them as a legal tender at their face value was farely exercised, because it could be exercised only at a loss. In a technical sense, all commercial notes bearing interest are currency, but in political discussion, when

honest man speaks of the volume currency, he does not include his neighbor's 90-day note, nor the interest-bearing obligations of the Government. For interest-hearing notes will not pass freely from hand to hand at their face value, and have not the same effect upon prices, trade or industry, as the notes freely used as legal tenders, and commonly regarded as currency. Every statement of the volume of currency, which exceeds for any date the figures above given, includes some form of interest-bearing obligations, which did not in fact circulate freely as currency, which could be used as a legal tender only at their face value and therefore only at should be by pointing out the wisdom of called part of the circulation than Government trusting for safety to those who comprehend, bonds or commercial notes.

THE OPENING OF AFRICA.

Our last foreign mails bring accounts of the organization of the Congress of Geographers at Brussels, on the 13th inst. This promises to e one of the most interesting and important conferences of the kind which has been held for several years past. The "African Congress," as some of the English journals call it, was convoked by King Leopold II, of Belgium, for the special purpose of agreeing upon, and setting in action, a plan of African exploration which may suffice to complete our knowl-

edge of the interior of the continent. The most distinguished travelers and geographers of Europe were personally invited by the King, and among those in attendance were Cameron, Grant, Rawlinson, Bartle Frere, and Alcock of England; Lesseps and Admiral de la Roncière of France ; Rohlfs, Nachtigal, and Schweinfurth of Germany; Hoebstetter and Count Zichý of Austria, and Negri and Correnti of Italy. Such a distinguished company

of explorers never before met together.

On the assembling of the Congress at the Palace in Brussels, the inaugural address was made by the King, who declared that the opening to civilization of the sole portion of the globe where it has not yet penetrated was a crusade worthy of this age of progress, and he was satisfied that public sentiment was already in favor of the work. After explaining that Belgium, on account of its neutral character as a nation, offered the most favorable position for an organization, which must necessarily combine the intelligence and enterprise of Europe, he set forth the questions to be considered, as follows:-1. The careful selection of bases of operation, to be established on the oast of Zanzibar and near the mouth of the longo, either by purchase or treaty with the native rulers. 2. The designation of routes to be successively opened into the interior, in connection with stations of relief and supply, the latter to be also established both in the interests of science and of humanity, in promoting friendly intercourse with the native tribes. 3. The formation of an International Central Committee to superintend the execution of the plan, after it shall have been definitely fixed, and of separate National Committees to present it to the people of their several countries, and procure contributions. The last reports from the conference state that the first and second of these propositions have been discussed, and accepted by a large number of the members. The boundaries of the unexplored region of

Central Africa have been greatly contracted within the past 25 years. Livingstone has opened to our knowledge a section across the continent, covering ten degrees of latitude in breadth, while Burton, Speke, and Baker have at least ascertained the chief geographical features of a region extending ten degrees of longitude inland from the eastern coast, and

there still remains a large region, between the meridian of Lakes Albert and Tanganyika and the Atlantic seaboard, into which only a few detached incursions have been made. Broadly stated, it covers 20 degrees of latitude and about 15 of longitude, containing 1,820,000 square miles. There is no evidence, nor much likelihood, that any powerful native nation exists in all this region. Schweinfurth and Miani, who penetrated furthest into it from the north-east, found only pigmy savages living on jungled table-lands, and Du Chaillu, from the west, reached a similar condition of barbarism. The chief difficulties of exploration are probably of a physical character, and the establishment of supply stations at a distance from the coast would therefore greatly facilitate the work. The plan is simple and apparently feasible, provided no trouble arise from the association of so many different nationalities. We may certainly accept it as the beginning of a task which is sure, in one way or another, to be accomplished before many years.

POPULAR "SCARES." The city has recovered from its apprehen-

sions of dire results, the Hell Gate explosion of Sunday having destroyed nothing which it was not intended to destroy, and rended nothing which it was not intended to rend. The event still furnishes food for talk, more or less wise, and for a week to come men will continue to compare their experiences, and will be divided into those who went down to see the sight and those who did not, between those who felt the vibrations and heard the detonations, and the exceeding few who (if we may believe them) felt nothing and heard nothing, for nobody wishes to be out of the fashion, or to be thought deafer or less sensitive than his neighbor. And now, all being well over, it is hard to say definitely what people were afraid of. Nothing is easier than to propagate a general alarm for which there is no foundation, as those well know who have heard a cry of "Fire!" given in a crowded theater, or seen a car-load of travelers thrown nto a panic by some snap or crack entirely insignificant. The belief in the general end of all terrestrial things, and the final purgation of the world, has sometimes got the better of whole masses of population, and even in our own day has been noisy and nonsensical enough to attract attention. Horace Walpole in one of his letters mentions that all London had been expecting the Day of Judgment, and that many of the inhabitants had betaken themselves to the fields for safety. The Dark Day which once frightened all Massachusetts will occur to the reader. "Go home and tell your mother," said witty Dr. Byles, to a boy who had been sent to him for his opinion, "that I am as "much in the dark as she is." Nor need we record how comets, with their portentous tails, have perplexed the nations, nor how an unusual display of meteors has often

times a good deal of a coward. Of course, most of these epidemics of terror are to be attributed to sheer ignorance of the forces of Nature, and of her methods of controlling them. We do not regard an eclipse as the Nootka Indian does, because we know more than he does of the sun and even of fishes. Gen. Newton did not apprehend a general tremble on Sunday, because he understood perfectly what his dynamite would do and what it could not do. Having taken all possible precautions against disaster, and thus protected his scientific reputation against even the impossible, he proceeded calmly, as scientific men usually do.

been considered the harbinger of something

dreadful The Nootka Sound Indians have a

most decided horror of eclipses, thinking the

sun about to be swallowed by a big fish, only

to be driven away by much pounding of brass

kettles. A single case of pestilential disease

will sometimes destroy the equanimity of a

parish or of a whole town. For a being

capable of a sublime courage, man is some-

If we were to moralize upon this subject, it to the ranting Millerite was the physical impossibility of the conflagration which he predicted. When the Devil appeared to a naturalist and threatened to eat him, he pointed to the hoofs of the apparition, which showed that it was graminivorous, and could not eat naturalists at all. The physical disturbances of the earth, the effects of which are really to be apprehended, are few, and, like earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, are mostly confined to certain localities. We live in a zone free from such perturbations, and may possess our souls in peace. If all the comets which have come and gone have done no mischief at all, there is little need to fear their return, no matter how long their tails or how bright their heads. We may be pretty sure that the world will last our time at least. We may be sure, too, that the danger of any singular and peculiar catastrophe by land or sea is small. The odds are against it; and upon the safety of the odds let us al

PERSONAL.

quietly repose!

Mr. Morse's bust of Tom Paine is shortly to be placed in Independence Hall, with addresses, and a poem from Walt Whitman. It is an occasion for large

It is Miss Hooper and not Miss Hooker of Boston who has bought Mr. LaFarge's picture of a New-Eugland meadow. She is a well-known wealthy lady—a sister of Mrs. Charles Sumner's first husband.

Little Monaco has a new ruler. Charles III., who has long suffered from ill health, has bestowed the regency of his principality upon his son. Prince Albert He is 28 years old, and has served in the Spanish navy. Centennial feeling has gone so far in Schotarie as to plant a monument to David Williams, the captor of poor André. This was done on Saturday, with accompaniments of speeches described as "eloquent, 'ervent, and patriotic."

The Jutland peasants are said to be very fond of the Danish royal family. The Greek Queen Olga has been traveling in that region lately, and at a banquet given at Vibors, the ancient capital of Jutland, hearts by replying herself, and in Danish, to given in her honor.

MacMahon was preparing to get into the train at Luzy. All at once, an old woman, in a state of great excitement, was seen forcing her way through the crowd, and, approaching the Duke de Magenta, si e ex-claimed: "Oh! I must see him once more before I die!" he Marshal hastened to meet the peasant-women, hasped her hands warmly, and talked for a few minutes with her, until she somewhat recovered from her eme-tion. She was no other than the nurse of the Marshal, he Widow Rinaud, aged 89.

Prof. Monier Williams, the famous Oxford Orientalist, is about to make a second visit to India to gather further materials for his work on the religious systems, castes, sacred places, and antiquities of India. There is no scholar or thinker who will be indifferent to this news. Prof. Williams still is said to hope that Indian rajahs and chiefs and wealthy scholars, and others who take interest in the subject, will furnish him on a second personal appeal with sufficient funds to enable him to carry out his pet project of an Oriental institute at Oxford.

Bishop Coxe having been generally taken to task for his remarks respecting the reception that should be accorded to Prof. Huxley, now undertakes to define his own position more clearly. In the last issue of the bishop's organ, The Orbit, the line is thus drawn : "A brief paragraph in our last issue censuring Christians who go out of their way to pay attention to a propagandist of Atheism, has been remarked upon in a spirit

between popular Christianity and a sense of duty to profess and to defend the Gospel. It is one thing to treat a traveler and a stranger with civility, and to afford him such hospitalities as may be due to his position as a scholar, and quits another to go out of one's way is accredit him before the public as especially worthy of being heard and encouraged to speak. This was the only thing to which exception was taken. Yet St. John seems to give us further caution with respect to unbelieving emissaries, when he says: 'Many deceivers are entered into the world. Look to yourselves. receive them not into your house, neither bid them Godspeed, for he that hiddeth him God-speed is partaker of his evil deeds.' See the Second Epistic of St. John.'

The new Sultan is a man of a prudent and saving turn. Hitherto the Court kitchen has provided the countless retainers of the household with provisions, which they were allowed to take to their homes. In Abdul Aziz'st time his kitchen cost more than \$200,000 a month. Abdul Hanid has changed all that; the cost has been reduced one-half simply by an order that no provisions shall be carried home by the attendants, who will be turnished with plentiful repasts in the palace. The Sultan has also reduced the ritheulously profuse expanses of his adopted mother, thus making a saving of \$700,000 a year.

There is a story told of a French artist and collector who was more fortunate in bagging the apoils of Eastern explorations than was Mr. George Smith. Ha had got together a number of sculptures and ornaments and, in accordance with the terms of his firman, he offered half of these to the representatives of Turkey, and tried to take the rest home to France. But the Pacha, or Cadi, or whatever he may have been, uttered his form of non possumus, and the artist went, shedding tears of course, to consult an English friend who knew the Turks. The Englishman by no means acsuated, asked the Frenchman to leave the matter to him, and observed that it was merely an affair of a gold watch and a rife. The collector would have given a wilderness of watches for leave to take away his spoils, and the English merchant saw the Cadi. That oilicial candidiy allowed that his Government cared no more for scripture than George II. did for "boetry and banting," and admitted that a gold watch and a rife were the dearest wishes of his heart. "So tell your friend," and he, "to make two heaps of his rubbish, his own heap to be obviously bigger than that intended for us. I will come down with my scribe, will accuse thin of Frankish dishoncaty, and retire in a rage. The Frenchman may then get his oid stores on board ship at once, and be off with them." All these things were done as the Cadi had appointed, and a European gallery is the riener in the art of Greece.

London, Sept. 26.—A Madrid telegram to his form of non possumus, and the artist went, shedding

LONDON, Sept. 26 .- A Madrid telegram to The Standard reports that ex-Queen Isabella will remain at the palace of the Escurial until October.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The anti-Tilden wing of the Democracy is already getting its mouth fixed for a good rousing "I

The man who believes Mr. Charles Francis Adams is going to be elected Governor of Massachusetts an't saying so loud enough to make an unpleasant up-

Signs of a Democratic panie in Ohio and Indiana multiply. The party organs are full of revelations of the most diabolical Republican plots designed to cheat the freeman out of the true result of his suffrage The average Democratic editorial looks as if it were the victim of a Hell Gate explosion, so irruptive is it with

Dr. Loring has followed Butle,'s tactice so closely in Butler's old district that he is now virtually ure of the Republican nomination for Congress. The Democrats will run the man who defeates Butler against him, and as they will have a good deal of help from the independent Republicans, the energetic Doctor is not likely to be elected. There does not seem to be any cause for tears over the prespect.

Uncle Jimmy Blue Jeans is about the poorest and weakest demagogue this country has ever produced, and it has brought forth first and last a pretty liberal crop. He arrived at a hotel at Anderson, Indiana, the other day, and when the landlord went to order his supper, 'amble Uncle Jimmy said: "I wish you would have my supper set in the kitchen. I am more used to the kitchen, and it would be more agreeable to me." Such a man would not feel at home in the Governor's chair—he should be left in the kitchen.

Pausing for a moment in their pious ejaculaions, the Democratic journals have charged that Col. Ingersoll was a Democrat a few years ago and faithfully supported Democratic measures. The Colonel replies promptly with a quotation from his private history. He says he was a Dougtas Democrat in 1860, and was run says he was a Douglas Democrat in 1860, and was run-ning for Congress on that ticket. Some of the "wheel-horses" became alarmed at his uncomplimentary allo-sions to the Fugilive Slave law, and asked him if he could not support that party measure! His reply settled their doubts: "Gentlemen, if I ever step between any man and his Bherty I hope God Almighty with his thunderbolts will dash me to heli!" In 1861 he left the Democratic party and has since been a Republican.

A joint canvass which has been going on in essee between the two candidates for Governor came near ending in a joint fight recently. Gov. Porter, the Democratic candidate, led off in the debate at Sh ville last Wednesday, and, after charging his rival, Col. Thomas, with an imposing array of extremely unpleasant misdemeanors, retired from the hall. Thereupon Col. Thomas arose and began to "hurl back." He called the Governor a faisifier and his assertious maliciously false, using the most vigorous English he could command to convey his meaning. The Governor's friends sent for him to come back, which he did, and Col. Thomas re peated his denials in his presence. The Governor reorted briefly by calling the other man a liar, and the latter tried to get hold of a cane to answer him with. The Governor at the same moment took a pistol from his overcont pocket, and at this interesting point fflends stopped forward and parted the "debaters." Col. Thomas has published a card stying he shall decline to hold any more "joint discussions," which seems to be a wise determination. A debate it austrated with cause and pistols is too animated a proceeding for a public hall.

"Long" John Wentworth of Chicago has an original way of getting his political views before the public. He literally follows the command President Grant is said to have given to a troublesome adviser and hires a hall." Having after long reflection made up his mind to support Hayes and Wheeler, Mr. Wentworth hired a hall in Chicago last Friday evening, secured the services of a man and gave out a general invitation to the public to come and listen to him. About 3,000 persons assembled and listened to one of the most interesting and carnest speeches that has been delivered anywhere during the present convass. In concluding he said : " I have endeavored to impress upon your minds arguments to bring you to the following conclusions, and to these conclusions I myself have come: It is a calamity to have another bloody-shirt campaign, and the Democrats are responsible for it in not nominating a pronounced sympathizer with the late war and with the universal emancipation that resulted from it; that any attempt to restore the Democratic party as it existed before the war will make the results of that war s primal issue in any campaign, and consequently delay the discussion of other measures necessary to the rethe discussion of other measures necessary to the re-vival of our industry and reform of existing abuses; that the election of the brain power of all radicoid con-solidations to the Presidency would everywhere encour-age the enemies of radicoid competition and cheap transportation; that it is the duty of every henest man-and every opponent of monopolies to support Gen-Hayes as a particl, soldier, and statesiman, a sincere re-former, an antimonopolist, and an outspoken opponent of the Congressional rings."

THE STATE CANVASS.

Peter Cooper appears to-morrow before a State Convention of his adherents at Albany. Whatever Mr. Cooper's principles may be, he sticks to them. There have been candidates who didn't.

In Albany County, John Sager, Jonathan R. Herrick, and William J. Maher have been nominated for Assembly by the Democrats respectively in the 1st, Hd, and Hid Districts. Deloss McGraw has been nominated by the Republicans in Cortland County. Gen. E. F. Jones, Democratic nominee for

Congress in the Owego District, is urged for election on the ground that he is a granger, and works side by side with his men in his factory. This, The Binghamton Leader nobly remarks, "is the man the people want at this time, when aristocracy is endeavoying to still forther grasp power in this land."

Of Controller Robinson's nomination, The Westchester News says: "The selection of Mr. Robinson is an unfortunate one, so fer as this county is concerned For not only does he come before the whole State with the usual Democratic rainroad stains upon his character, but his nomination revives the memory of that period when, as Controller, he negligently permitted the detalcation of Henry Willitts, treasurer of this county, by shamefully concealing from the supervisors the fact of his remissness, and thereby placed an extra burden of \$150,000 upon our people."

The Republican discords in the XXVIIIth Congressional District seem now to be effectually reconciled. The withdrawal of the Broome County delegation from the convention on the nomination of Mr. Dwight evidently did not meet with the approval of the Republicans of that county, for ex-Congressman Hotelkias, who headed the delegation, immediately published a card pleading that he seted from the best motives, and leaving the question of ratifying his nomination to the county committee. And now The Binghamton Times, an independent paper which is supporting Mr. Dwight, announces by authority that P. W. Hopkins, who was the candidate of the Broome County delegation, and prominent members of that delegation, will support MI. Dwight carnestly; and also that they would have done so in the first instance if they had not been misled by the charges against Mr. Dwirot that were flung at the convention on the very eve of its meeting. It is careely necessary to say more about the charges than that they were preferred by B. G. Jayne. This closes up the